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VOL. IX.—NO. 24. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE FIRST TEST

of the Ten Hour Law is Now Made by the S. T. & L. A.

The criminal proceedings against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for violation of the Ten Hour law was started by the issuance of the following "summons," which, in a criminal action against a corporation, takes the place of a warrant of arrest:

City Magistrates' Court, First District, Second Division, City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.: In the name of the People of the State of New York.
To the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,—You are hereby summoned to appear before me at City Magistrates' Court for the Second Division, First District, at 318 Adams street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Sept. 19, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, to answer a charge made against you, upon the information (a copy of which is hereto attached), of Joseph B. Cooper, for violation of Subdivision 2 of Section 384 of the Penal Code.
Dated at Brooklyn, City of New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.
JACOB BRENNER,
City Magistrate.

This is the first genuine attempt made to test the Ten Hour law for street railroad workers, a law that has been on the statute book since 1887.

For 12 years this "labor law" has been worse than a dead letter. It has been a curse to the railroad workers. At first it was used as a bait to catch labor votes with for the parties that are controlled by the railroad capitalists. Later on the law was used to entice the street car men into strike movements manipulated by the railroad magnates themselves for their own capitalist purposes.

Nursed by Capitalists and Fakirs.

It has been shown by THE PEOPLE, and in a subsequent article will be shown still more clearly, that the two Brooklyn trolley strikes were brought about in the interest of the trolley magnates. In both cases the Ten Hour law was employed by the labor fakirs as an inducement for striking. The fakirs argued that by a strike public attention would be called to the scandalous manner in which the law was violated, and that then the government officials would be compelled to enforce the law, thus helping the men to win their principal demand. Largely owing to this "labor law," thousands of workingmen's families were thrown into misery in January, 1895, and again more than a thousand families in July, 1899.

Both the capitalists and their tools, the labor fakirs, were careful never to bring this law to a fair test. If its worthlessness were once fully established, it could not be of any further use as a means of ensnaring the street car men in the fakirs' and the capitalists' toils.

The big excitement created by the strike of 1895 made it necessary to try a case under the Ten Hour law. Benjamin Norton, the president of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co., was indicted and tried. The capitalist came out scot free, of course; but the thing was done in a way that settled nothing. The judge did not declare the law invalid; it was the jury that found in favor of the railroad president. The District Attorney had made out a very poor case. So the law was left in the same old state of uncertainty, ready to be used again as a snare for the poor railroad workers.

The infamous swindling game that this law has served is well exposed by the next occasion when its enforcement was publicly mentioned.

A Card for Fakirs.

On August 20, 1897, a committee of D. A. 75 of the K. of L. called on District Attorney Backus (a Republican) and asked that he proceed against the trolley companies for the enforcement of the Ten Hour law. This visit was a scheme of the K. of L. labor fakirs, whose following had dwindled down to a handful, to rope a larger number of dues-payers into their organization. In order to accomplish their end, these fakirs had to make out that they had some prestige, and were able to do something for the trolleymen. The local press of that time shows that they managed this affair to everybody's satisfaction—that is, everybody's excepting the trolleymen's. The District Attorney, the trolley magnates and the K. of L. leaders came forth as sturdy champions of the workers' cause.

The press announced that a great victory had been won for labor. The District Attorney had taken up the Ten Hour law and brought the railroad companies to "realizing their duty." And the companies had seen their duty and given the best possible guarantee of the future observance of the law. According to the "Eagle"—then as now represented on the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through its director, Seth L. Keeney—District Attorney Backus stated that "the companies had already asked me to prepare a schedule." What more could be wished than that the railroad companies allow the Representative of the Law to prepare the time-table which was to regulate the hours of labor of their employees. What an accomplishment for the labor leaders who had brought this about!

The trolleymen, however, found out very soon that the hopeful prospect held out to them by the press reports was no better than that held out by the Legislature when it passed the law, it remained on paper. They were disappointed again.

Only recently the fact came out that the whole thing was a fraud. Among the K. of L. committee who called on the District Attorney were James Pines, now Master Workman of D. A. 75, and Daniel McAvoy, one of Johnson's agents in getting up the last trolley strike. McAvoy confessed at a meeting held in June last, and attended by the writer, that District Attorney Backus had not even promised to make an attempt to enforce the law, but had told the committee THE LAW WAS WORTHLESS AS IT STOOD.

So, there was no victory for labor at all. There was, on the contrary, a victory for the railroad companies. The District Attorney had declared that the companies could not be held to the observance of the Ten Hour law.

Useful to Exploiters.

Why did not the railroad corporations exploit this victory? The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can command the columns of every Brooklyn paper. One of its directors is also a director of the "Eagle;" another director, William C. Bryant, is one of the proprietors of the Brooklyn "Times," one of its stockholders; William Berri, who was recently mentioned as a possible successor to Rossiter as president of the company, is editor of the "Standard Union;" and the "Citizen" is closely identified with the franchise grabbers of the McLaughlin ring. Why did not the railroads use these mouthpieces to crow over the acknowledged abandonment of the disagreeable law by the prosecuting officer of the county?

The railroad companies could only gain by allowing Backus, the Republican politician, and Pines, the labor fakir, to get some credit for having caused them, the railroads, to come forth with a declaration of their good intentions. The companies were rather anxious at the time to appear in a favorable light before the public, because they were then going through the final negotiations over the contract making them a present of the Brooklyn Bridge. Besides, the District Attorney's attitude could not stand the light of publicity. He had no right to assume this labor law to be unenforceable, and, moreover, his construction of it was clearly dictated by his partiality for the capitalist point of view. So, the trolley newspapers, the District Attorney and the labor fakirs found their mutual interests best served by turning the blow that had been dealt to the trolleymen's interests into a "victory for Labor."

The immunity thus guaranteed to the railroads held, however, good only during the term of office of District Attorney Backus. That method of getting around the law made a periodical renewal of the guarantee necessary. The trolley magnates seem to have considered that unsatisfactory, and they attempted to get rid of the law altogether. And this attempt is another remarkable episode in the histore of this law.

Capitalists and Politicians Conspire.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company manufactured a case against itself. A trolleyman was sent to the District Attorney to make the complaint. The Public Prosecutor took the case up although he knew that it had been purposely concocted or selected because it made a decision favorable to the railroad interests a practical certainty. The Grand Jury found an indictment, after President Rossiter had appeared before it. He had secured AN INDICTMENT AGAINST HIMSELF. Mr. Marean, the Democratic successor of Backus, was the man who thus allowed the District Attorney's office to be prostituted for a scheme to kill off a labor law. The case was afterwards dropped, probably because Marean became a candidate for the higher dignity of a place on the Supreme Court bench.

There was no word of protest heard against this scheme from the fakir leaders of the trolleymen's organization.

When the recent strike was being "worked up," and while it was in progress, the Ten Hour law was again used for the swindling purposes of the labor fakirs. Reports were published of the great things that were being done to get the law enforced. The fakir leaders of the strike got other trade union fakirs to send letters to the Mayor. The Mayor sent letters to the District Attorneys of the counties embraced in Greater New York. The District Attorneys wrote that they were resolved to enforce the law. The labor fakirs announced that they had numerous complaints, and were laying them before the District Attorneys. One of these fakirs claimed to have sent forty complaints to the District Attorney of King's County. There seemed to be enormous activity, and the trolleymen were led to expect great things.

But nothing happened. Not a single proceeding was started.

S. T. & L. A. to the Front.

Then the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance decided to act and put an end to the swindle by forcing a test case, which would clearly show whether the enforcement of the law was possible or not.

One of the members of the Wendell Phillip Association, an Alliance of Brooklyn trolleymen, was caused to lay a definite complaint before the District Attorney of King's County. When Comrade Joseph B. Cooper, together with a representative of the General Executive Board of the Alliance, called at the District Attorney's omce, they found that NONE OF THE LABOR FAKIRS HAD EVEN BEEN HEARD FROM, THAT NOT A SINGLE COMPLAINT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED. If it had depended on the labor fakirs, the authorities would have had an easy excuse for doing nothing.

The District Attorney was made to understand that he was now confronted with a determined effort to bring the law to a test. The result was that a criminal proceeding was instituted. The contest about the law will now be fought to a finish. It will be demonstrated what there is in this labor law.

CAPITALIST RASCALITY.

Former Senator Peffer Admits Himself To Be One of the Cleverest Rascals That Capitalism Has Produced.

For Ten Years He Has Posed as a Friend of the Working Class, and Probably Succeeded in Switching some of Them into the Populist Party—He Now Admits That He Has Always Been a Republican, But Felt It His Duty to Dupe the Working Class, and Thus Attempt to Postpone the Socialist Revolution.

Politics is that branch of civil government that treats of the administration of public affairs.

A political organization is an organization whose object is to get control of the machinery of government, in order that the members of that organization may put into law the ideas the organization holds.

Thus, the Republican party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be used in the interests of the capitalist class and its parasites.

The Democratic party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be used in the interest of the small farmer, the small manufacturer, and all other persons doing business on a small scale.

The Populist party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government for substantially the same purpose as does the Democratic party, for at the last national Democratic convention the Democratic party swallowed the better part of the Populist platform, and the Populist Party swallowed the better part of the Democratic national ticket.

And the Socialist Labor Party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be run and all the powers of government used to support and advance the interest of the working class.

Socialist Labor Party.

But the Socialist Labor Party has other reasons for its existence. The Socialist sees that the present capitalist system of production is the direct cause of the inordinate wealth and riotous luxury of the capitalist class and its parasites, on the one hand, and that it is likewise the direct cause of the abject poverty and pitiful destitution of nine-tenths of the working class, on the other hand. And, furthermore, the Socialist proves that the cure for these evils will be found in the Socialist system of production, by which is meant a system of production under which the means of production shall be owned by all the people, and under which every able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the labor necessary to feed, clothe, and educate all the people.

The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization whose members are doing all they can to bring about such a social revolution that the Socialist system of production shall be in operation instead of the capitalist system of production. Naturally, then, the work of the Socialist Labor Party groups itself around three centers:

The Work of the Party.

1. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that the Republican and Democratic parties use the machinery of government to oppress the working class. This proposition is proven by Homestead, Hazleton, and Wardner, as well as by innumerable decisions of State Supreme Courts and the United States Supreme Court, declaring so-called "labor laws" unconstitutional.

2. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that with its present numerical majority in every city and in every State in the Union, the working class can, by acting as a class-conscious body, get control of the machinery of government, and then use that machinery of government to protect themselves from the murderous assaults of the capitalist class. The first part of this proposition is proven by the census reports of the United States, and by the Socialist Almanac, published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. The second part of the proposition is proven by a recent strike in the coal mines at Carmaux, France, where a Socialist Mayor ordered out the reserve police force to help the strikers win the strike.

3. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that the Socialist system of production and government will be a great improvement on the capitalist system of production and government. That is, it will be a great improvement for the working class; for, as some writer has said, by the change from the capitalist system of production and government the capitalist class has everything to lose and nothing to gain, while the working class has everything to gain and nothing to lose. This proposition is proven every week in the columns of the papers published under the control of the Socialist Labor Party.

Mission of Socialist Papers.

Ordinarily, Socialist papers spend their energies in demonstrating the truth of the foregoing propositions. But occasions arise when it seems necessary to use the Party papers for a full discussion of matters pertaining to the Party organization. As time progresses, a slight weakness may manifest itself in some portion of the machinery of the Party, and, inasmuch as the Party is the political organization whose mission is to bring about the Social Revolution, the machinery has to be slowed up until the mechanism can be examined. Of late such an occasion has come to the Socialist Labor Party. The publishing association that for years had held the trust of publishing the Party papers deliberately conspired to wreck the Party because, forsooth, the members of the Party refused their adherence to certain tactics of the publishing association. The conspiracy was capped by the publishing association stealing the Party papers, and using them as a weapon to attack the Party. Their ability to get well started on their pirate cruise before the officials of the Party could overtake them indicated that something was wrong with the Party machinery, that a cog was broken here or a lever misplaced there, and a little time was required to examine the mechanism and replace the damaged parts.

During this brief period the current of capitalist events flowed swiftly on; and many of those events, while too important to be entirely ignored, have necessarily been overlooked for the time being. One of the most important occurred in Kansas, where ex-Senator Peffer (famous for his whiskers) left the Populist Party and went back to the home of his birth—the Republican party.

Genesis of Peffer.

Peffer was United States Senator from Kansas from 1891 to 1897. For three years before his election he was the Populist leader of the West, and after his defeat for re-election, he was the mouthpiece of Western Populism. So for ten years Peffer has been more or less a leader in the Populist party. But now he has left the organization, and thereby hangs a tale of especial interest to the working class, and of more than especial interest to the Socialist. This interest does not lie in the fact that Peffer has joined the Republican party; for with the decay of Populism, he had to go somewhere. Had he joined the Democratic party, there would have been no especial interest to the working class in that action, for on every issue that concerns the working class the Republican party and the Democratic party are identical.

No. To the working class and the Socialist the interest in Peffer's flop lies in the fact that in giving his reasons for deserting the sinking barge of populism he shows that he has not only reached the pinnacle of perfection as a political charlatan, but that he is a double-faced villain in general, and a natural born enemy of the working class in particular.

And now for a few of the details.

Peffer as a Friend of Labor.

For two or three years prior to his election Peffer had given expression to a good deal of meaningless middle class radicalism, and had thrown the bait of sophistry to the debt-ridden farmers and poverty-stricken laborers. Unfortunately for us proletarians, we have relied so long and so confidingly on the honesty and fidelity of every politician favored with the gift of gab that until recently we have not deemed it necessary to examine closely the panaceas held out to us by political parties out for the spoils of office; so when the Populists came with their great professions we did not think it proper to question their sincerity, falling back, perhaps, on the adage that if a man claims to be your friend he is your friend until you detect him doing something to injure you. True, a few of the Eastern Socialists cried aloud that we were being led into pitfalls; but the Socialist Labor Party was hardly known in the Western States in those days, and to the beat of the drum and the note of the fife, we flocked to the shambles of populism.

From the day Peffer entered the Senate he posed as a representative of the laboring class, and many times referred to the "millions of toilers" for whom he acted as spokesman. This attitude of his was, however, an attitude peculiar to his career after he got out of Kansas and entered the national arena. In Kansas the principal occupation is farming, and the industrial population, the working class proper, is so small that it cuts but a small figure in Kansas elections unless the vote happens to be very close. When, however, the Populist Party became imbued with the desire of seeing a Populist in the White House, its members realized that the Kansas farmer was not the only pebble on the beach, and their politicians were given the cue to throw the bait to the working class. And most skillfully did Peffer throw the bait.

Rarely did he speak without referring in lugubrious tones to the woes of the oppressed, and rarely did he close a speech without a touching peroration expressive of sympathy for the downtrodden. Did the mortgaged members of a Farmers' Alliance wish a bill introduced for the establishment of government warehouses for their grain, it was Peffer who introduced the bill. Did the Knights of Labor want any legislation, it was Peffer who acted as their spokesman. Did Samuel Gompers and the "pure and simple" unions want to get themselves into print by begging for the passage of a few remedial laws, it was Peffer who presented the petition. And during all of this masquerading, he wore a cloak of hypocrisy as dark as the darkness of the bottomless pit.

Peffer as a Sophist.

In about the first speech that Peffer made in the Senate, he went into the evolution of manufacture from the days of homespun to the modern factory. He treated this evolution as it affected the small farmer and the artisan, and showed by his own words that he was as familiar as the Socialist with the fact that the capitalist system of production has wrested from the producers the tools of production, and left them at the mercy of the capitalist class. He showed by his own words that he was as familiar as is the Socialist with all the curse of capitalism. He showed by his own words that he was as familiar as is the Socialist with the fact that as long as the capitalist system of production lasts the working class will be ground down into the mire. And he also showed that he was familiar with the Socialist conception of the Socialist Republic. All this knowledge he possessed; and with the light of that knowledge to guide him, his career in the Senate and out of it should irrevocably damn him and his in the eyes of the working class.

The Socialist can and does pity ignorance. The Socialist can and does condone the mistakes of ignorance. But when knowledge, whose true mission is to blaze the way for universal emancipation, when knowledge makes itself the purveyor of sophistry for the purpose of perpetuating capitalist rule and capitalist tyranny, that knowledge becomes a crime, and those who possess it and thus use it will be the first criminals that the conquering hosts of the Socialist Revolution will have to settle with.

Peffer and Profit.

In the winter of 1892 Populist schemes for ameliorating the conditions of middle class farmers, small manufacturers, laborers, and everybody else that capitalism is knocking in the neck, were prevalent in Washington. The schemes were varied as the human imagination could make them, but all of them were tinged with the idea that prosperity could be realized by tinkering with the money of the country. Among the schemes was a bill authorizing the government to issue a large amount of money, which money was to be loaned by the class in possession of the machinery of government to those citizens who had real estate or other unincumbered property. On August 21, 1892, Peffer addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and before he had talked many syllables he sentenced, hung, and quartered the "denizens of Wall Street,' who, as he claimed, were leading lives of luxury out of the "profit" that they were able to wring from the sweat of the working class. From an exordium of such intensity one would surmise that this effort to deprive the "denizens of Wall Street" of some of their power to wring the sweat of the proletariat, one would surmise that Peffer would evolve some scheme unornamented with the tag of profit. But from his explanation of the workings of the bill under consideration it would appear that Peffer was not so terribly opposed to profit as his words implied, but that the reason for the tremble in his voice was to be found in the fact that in the early part of the present decade capitalism in farming was progressing so rapidly that the majority of the small farmers of the West couldn't get a chance to wring any sweat except their own, and that sweat they had to wring or starve; while the "denizens of Wall Street" were not only so situated as to be relieved from the disagreeable task of wringing their own sweat, but were further favored with the ability to hire some one to wring the sweat of the working class.

Peffer and the Money Question.

The keynote to Peffer's speech was that prosperity would come to every one if the money supply were increased. (Let it be here said that Socialist reasoning is capable of showing that money has but very little to do with the needs of the working class. In a future article the question will be taken up in detail, the purpose of this article being to puncture Pefferism along other lines.) And the scheme of Peffer was in brief this:

Have the farmers get control of the machinery of government. In that machinery of government will be found a mint and a bureau of printing and engraving, and other institutions for the manufacture of money; then proceed to hire some of the working class to make the money. This process will increase the money supply.

But Peffer had sense enough to know that the money must be got into circulation, and he outlined the plan as follows:

"Let it be understood, however, that it is not only more money that is demanded. Two other things must be done as well. First, the money must be put in circulation; and second, it must be kept there. These things can be brought about in two ways. (1) Loan the money, with reasonable limitations, to needy persons who can give good security against loss, and (2) reduce the rate of interest so that it will be below rather than above the average profits on labor when employed in farming and other industrial pursuits."

"Needy persons offering good security." Security is property, and loan-securing property is principally real estate. The working class, however, are not the owners, either individually or collectively, of enough real estate to cut much of a figure as money borrowers.

And then we are given the choicest gem of Pefferism extant:

"Reduce the rate of interest so that it will be below rather than above the average profits on labor when employed in farming and other industrial pursuits."

After having denounced with all the vehemence his whiskers could muster,

(Continued on page 3.)

MICHIGAN.

Call From State Committee for Agitation Funds.

COMRADES: The next State election, which will also be the National election, will be held in the fall of 1900. At that election the S. L. P. must show that its growth is not a thing of the past, but that it is just beginning to gain the power to publicly command recognition from the foe. Michigan must do her share towards this. In the past we were either ignored, or we were looked upon as easily obtainable, providing some remuneration was offered to the Party's officers. Even capitalist politicians sometimes tried to laugh at the S. L. P., or they ridiculed those that belonged to it and worked for it, while others expected that the Socialist Labor Party was mainly composed of the same elements that the old opportunistic so-called labor parties had been composed of. At that time even many of the "socialists, too," found it easier to sing (and enjoy themselves) for socialism than to oppose an invincible (?) foe(?) like the Republican capitalist Pingree, who was, claimed they, A BETTER MAN THAN ANY OF OUR SOCIALISTS.

Of course, the "business element," those who don't want to lose customers, and belong to every society for business' sake, they as well as the "pleasure socialists" were too ready to jump on the band wagon of apostatical leaders.

But that so few of the Party have fallen off is due to the clearness of vision of the active rank and file on the aims and purpose of the Socialist Labor Party.

For the benefit of newer comrades, it is best that some of the past occurrences in the S. L. P., and some of our past experience, also the record of a few "tolerant Socialists" be here related.

Class conscious political action was scorned at first by the secret and open opponents of the S. L. P., who were "Socialists, too." Even those of them who were inside of the Party wanted tolerance. They demanded that all kinds of isms be allowed to be represented in the different Socialistic societies. They wanted to recognize all kinds of freak reform and athesit societies as coming our way, or as "Socialists, too," and we should recognize their organs and support them. Pure and simple unions and their papers were not excepted from this rule. To oppose this or to attack any of them for their nonsense, or to attack any of those societies for harboring capitalist political schemers would cause these secret enemies of the S. L. P. to shout about "personalities," "bossism," "czarism," "tyranny," etc., etc.

Most of them bothered us very little in the Section around election time, so little indeed that a former organizer of Section Detroit, Wm. Schneck, wrote to THE PEOPLE some time in 1896 that the work of the campaign had been done by hardly half a dozen men. But when there was talk of going into the campaign before election, then we could hear of them. Several times it was only after warm discussions and debates that we succeeded in getting a majority that favored going into the campaign. Yes, in 1896 the State and National tickets were omitted from the ballot in all of the counties of Michigan, excepting Wayne County, and our officers of the State Committee were to blame, but it was presumably a mistake.

The opposition we encountered in the section, and especially of one of the old officers of the State Committee, when, the year after, we wanted to get the ticket on the official ballot, points to whether or not it was a mistake.

At one time the argument would be used by the present opponents of the S. L. P. that they preferred to abstain from going into the campaign because our vote would be so small if we should put up a ticket now; at another time they would favor the nomination of a ticket only during the fall election. The argument was even used that if we should nominate a ticket no agitation for it should be done, because it was no important election! ! !

Yes, some of them have been "Socialists, too," for twenty and thirty years, but they never yet during that time supported the S. L. P. ticket fully. It is, for instance, a conspicuous fact that, in the districts in which our leading self-termed twenty and thirty-year Socialists of Detroit have lived for many years, that in those districts the S. L. P. could very often not hold a caucus, and that very few votes were cast there for our ticket.

Yes, if anybody asks what those self-termed twenty and thirty-year Socialists have accomplished for Socialism he is told by those who know a thing or two about it that they did sing, that they did hold a festival once in a while, that some of their men became capitalist politicians, that they did fall out and quarrel occasionally because the one or the other did not want to recognize the firm of cigar manufacturers, Herzig & Kummerfeldt, as the actual proprietors of the Party and the Maennerchor, of all that belonged to it, and of all the benefits to be derived from the organizations, and that when they would come near breaking up on account of those quarrels and fights.

Of course, they are right with Pingree now; the intolerant S. L. P. cannot now fire them out any more for supporting something that comes our way. Yes, it was awful, that at the time when Pingree was not yet known as the

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

Ah, the key of our life, that passes all wards, opens all locks,
is not *I will*, but *I must*. I must,—I must,—and I do it.
CLOUGH.

The Party continues holding the fort against Dick Croker's and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall, their Judges, and, of course, their "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association collection of tax-paying saloon-keepers, small traders, usurious money-lenders, sick-and-death benefit stiffs, and, last but not least, obscene Labor Fakir Bridage.

THE PEOPLE'S name remains nailed at the mast-head, fluttering defiant, a challenge to the fray.

But its presence there implies a combat that has been continuous and intense, a running fire during these last days that has been unremitting, a struggle that goes deeper and reaches further than to many may appear on the surface.

What the struggle implies may be gathered in broad outlines from Henry Austin's article—"The Socialistic Thorn in Tammany's Side"—in the "Independent" for August, and reproduced elsewhere on this page.

Barring one error of importance, the article is true. The opinion that the growth of the Socialist Labor Party vote in the Sixteenth Assembly District of this city was due to the moving of Socialists into the district is false. So far from there being an immigration of Socialists into the district, there is a perceptible migration of them from the district towards up-town. The growth of the S. L. P. vote there was the result of an active agitation, that converted large numbers of workingmen;—hence the trepidation of "Statesman Keenan," and the broadening area of the ripple that gradually took in all kindred elements, until it finally came to a head on the memorable midnight of last July 10th.

With that single exception of importance, the article is remarkable. The array of facts (all of which will, as a matter of course, deserve the name of "Billingsgate" from those whom they hit or who feel hit), establishes a chain of evidence that cannot be broken through; and, above all, its appearance in a magazine of such national standing as the "Independent" indicates, not only the interest that the Little Giant S. L. P. is awakening in the country among the thinking portion of the community, but also the fact that the S. L. P. is now recognized by the practical politicians as a powerful factor in the political field, bespeaking all their efforts to save their necks.

The historic sketch, presented by the "Independent," comes at an opportune moment. It serves as background to, and illuminator of, the specialized battle that the Party has in these last days been engaged in with Croker's judges, behind whom the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association have fled for refuge and help.

Last week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker Judge, Fitzgerald by name, violated the law by issuing an order beyond the time limit prescribed by the Code, and how, by the very phrasing of his autograph order, the fact was betrayed that he had gathered his inspiration, not from the papers in the case submitted to him, as was his sworn duty, but from OTHER SOURCES. Still more facts have been cumulating during the week which has just elapsed:

Another Croker Judge, Bookstaver by name, grants the Party a stay against Fitzgerald's order, on the ground of its obvious illegality—and then, overnight, of his own motion, not at the Court House (where then? Upon what subsequent inspiration?) VACATES HIS OWN ORDER!

Finally, a third Croker Judge, Bischoff by name, turns up on Saturday, the 2nd instant at the Court House, NOTWITHSTANDING HIS TERM WAS NOT ON, handy to accept the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association's bondsmen, a bond being needed for the injunction order granted to the Association, in order to hold the defendant—the Party—"safe against possible injury!"

Evidently the far and deep-reaching Conspiracy is desperate; evidently it attaches supreme importance to the capture, for its exclusive private use, of the name of the Party's Organ. Its desperation on this score only photographs its stupidity all the more glaringly. IT may, but the PARTY or its organ does not, depend for its life upon a name or a symbol; IT may be, but the PARTY is not, a fetich-worshipper. Even should the Party's Organ lose its present name—a wholly unlikely thing, yet possible as a passing incident in the tussle—what of it? Many a time, if not oft, have the colors of an army been pilfered away, and yet the pilferers were routed, horse, foot and dragoons. So would it be now.

In the meantime, by the light of the gathering facts; by the sight of the lines of the foe, emerging from the dust raised by the tramp of the contending forces;—how pitiable, how pusillanimous does not the cry sound of "Peace!" "Peace!" "Harmony!" that one hears rising from certain quarters! How completely does not the cry betray the utter misappreciation of the situation by those who are uttering it! How instructive is not the situation at all points!

Every fiber tingling with joy at the logical maturing of conditions that so sharply draw the lines of the class struggle in America; every fiber tingling with delight at the homage paid to the principles, tactics and conduct of the S. L. P. by its being thus singled out for such an attack; every fiber tingling with exhilaration at the fierceness of the close-quarters fray,—the Party spurns the cry of "Peace!" or "Harmony!"

What, "Harmony," "Peace" with the capitalist foe, together with its present rabble-rout appendage, of which Croker-Keenan is the head of the column!

Never!

Fall to, ye stalwarts, all along the line!

A STRIKING LESSON IN CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

The longshoremen who were working for Huntington's Old Dominion Steamship Company received some object lessons in the class struggle recently.

The relations of this corporation with its employees had been an idyl of harmony for quite a time. Longshoremen looked upon the corporation as a benevolent institution. The "Sun" tells us that "the old Dominion Line is one which the longshoremen liked to work for. The company gave $5 for every $1 raised by its employees for their sick benefit fund, and every Christmas they were remembered."

So things went along happily, until the men made a demand for higher wages. And even then the interruption of good feelings was but momentary. The company was so situated that it had to be benevolent once more. The men felt strengthened in their disregard of the class struggle. They did not believe the doctrine of the antagonism between Capital and Labor applied to their case. They did not think that their "benevolent" employers had any hostile interests or intentions.

They were rudely awakened from their illusions on last Thursday, August 25th. On the morning of that day the Old Dominion Steamship Company told the longshoremen that "they were getting more than their share," and had to come down to the wages paid before the raise of July 13th. When the men refused to "harmonize" with the company on such a basis an excursion boat hove in sight, crowded with 500 unemployed, who had been hired and brought within hailing distance before the reduction was announced to the men.

The longshoremen then realized that their employers had ever since July 13th been planning this treacherous attack. They learned that the interests of Capitalists are ever bent on making inroads on the interests of Labor, and that thus any harmony is made impossible unless on the basis of Labor's abject submission.

On that Thursday morning the longshoremen learned another thing in connection with the class struggle. If the 500 men who were brought to the Old Dominion deck on the excursion boat had done the bidding of the capitalists the strike would have ended in instantaneous defeat. But, to the surprise of the strikers and the disgust of the company's officials, all the ship-load of work-seekers spurned the chance offered them of ending their own misery and MARCHED OUT INTO THE STREET, filing contemptuously past the scab agents who had hired them.

What had happened? There chanced to be among the intended scabs one man who had gone through the school of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. This man, Comrade Loper, of the Wendell Phillipps Association of Trolleymen (L. A. 254, S. T. & L. A.), was engaged, like all the rest, through a misleading advertisement in the "Journal." He managed to find out what the 500 men had been hired for, and then asked them in the name of the solidarity of Labor not to assist in crushing their brethren. With him consciousness of the class struggle had made solidarity an active principle.

The Alliance-inspired class-consciousness of Comrade Loper saved the longshoremen from immediate defeat. Thus after having seen that the class-struggle is not a theory but a cruel fact, they were given a demonstration, showing that the consciousness of that struggle, the class-conscious preparation for it on the part of the workers, is not idle philosophy, but an effective force—even under the unfavorable conditions under which the outbreaks of class antagonism are now taking place.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Commenting upon the recent sacking of a church in Paris by a mob that was evidently egged on by the capitalist clericals, so as to influence adversely the trial of Dreyfus, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic" makes these expert observations:

On Monday last the Dublin papers made a vigorous effort to increase their circulation by flaring placards announcing that a "Dreadful Sacrilege" had been committed in Paris, and of course by the Socialists.

It was bound to be by the Socialists.

When a man in any part of the world distinguishes himself favorably the Dublin papers discover him to be an Irishman.

When a political crime is anywhere perpetrate the Dublin papers discover the perpetrators to be Socialists.

This rule never fails. It pleases the capitalist newspaper proprietors, saves the trouble of trying to find out the truth and is easy—as easy as lying.

The dreadful sacrilege was afterwards denied, and stated to amount to nothing more than the stealing of a few pieces of furniture in order to improvise weapons for a street riot.

But there were no flaring placards, announcing the denial.

Apropos of the subject of sacrilege it is worthy of note that all the Home-Rule-Unionist papers are supporting the Americans in the Philippines despite the fact that the Americans habitually use the Catholic chapels at the seat of war as barrack-rooms for their soldiers.

The men even hanging the accoutrements upon the high altar while cleaning them.

Yet there is no talk of sacrilege.

But if a mob of Socialist workingmen were to do the like.

Ah, then you would hear ecclesiastic music.

As the campaign approaches, the several capitalist papers begin to introduce amendments to their dogma that a Labor Party, i. e., the setting up of Labor candidates, is class legislation, therefore, bad, un-American, and sundry other detestable things. As the campaign approaches, this dogma suffers modifications. According as the aspirations may be of this particular pet that each several paper cultivates, this or that office is exempted from the rule. Thus we now have the Brooklyn Murat Halstead "Standard Union" introduce its amendments. It argues that it is class legislation for workingmen to nominate anything except one thing. It says:

But workingmen could, even as workingmen, very properly lead in a movement on the chief stronghold of the bosses. A boss without an obedient District Attorney is a boss shorn of more than half his power. It might be very proper to have a workingman's candidate for District Attorney. To support such a man would not be the same as attempting to seize the Government on behalf of a class in the community to the end that laws might be made for the benefit of that class.

It matters little who the particular personal pet may be of Murat Halstead and his "Standard Union." It is important, however, to notice both the intellectual and moral calibre of these capitalist editors.

Here we have one with a reputation for vast knowledge, great intelligence and proportional rectitude advancing a theory which, if he believes in it, marks him a dunderhead, and which, if he is clever enough to see through, marks him a cheat.

"A boss without an obedient District Attorney is a boss shorn of more than half his power," says the "Standard Union," and would have Labor elect a candidate for that office only, such conduct not being "class legislation." Pray what good would a Labor District Attorney do without a Labor Governor, who could remove the District Attorney at any time?

If the "Standard Union" really realizes that Labor must protect itself against the capitalist class by means of public power, then to suggest that Labor leave the real power in the capitalist's hands, and content itself with a precarious subordinate place like that of District Attorney, is to practise fraud on the workingmen voters.

If the "Standard Union" does not know that the Governor has the District Attorney in the hollow of his hand, then the "Standard Union" is ignorant.

Which of the two, Murat Halstead, thou wondrous product of American capitalist politics?

We pause for a reply.

Taxation!!!

The earnest attention of Socialists is called to the article on "Taxation," by LUCIEN SANIAL, in Supplement No. 3 to the "Socialist Almanac."—Price, 5 cents.

Every agitator for the S. L. P., every Comrade and every student of economics should be in possession of this valuable little treatise. They should read it carefully and spread it widely among wage-workers; for it is already now quite apparent that the next political campaign will largely be turned by the capitalist politicians into "taxation" campaigns, the same as recent ones were mainly "money" campaigns.

Moreover, it derives special interest at this time from the fact that the present conflict between the uncompromising Revolutionary Socialists and the treacherous Tax-Paying Kangaroo element, which lately conspired, but ignominiously failed, to capture the S. L. P., was chiefly precipitated by the middle class attitude of the "Volkszeitung" upon the subject of Taxation.

Send your orders to THE LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23rd St., or to HENRY KUHN, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman St., Box 1576, N. Y. City.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

THE SOCIALISTIC THORN IN TAMMANY'S SIDE.

BY HENRY AUSTIN.

(N. Y. "Independedt" for August.)

While in our colleges and churches there has been for some years a noticeable amount of socialistic sentiment, socialism as a practical factor in politics has hitherto cut but little figure—compared with European countries, so little as to be almost a negligible quantity. Now, however, we are confronted with a set of facts that call for the most serious, conservative consideration.

First, and most startling of these—the Socialist Labor Party apparently holds the balance of power in the richest most conservative commonwealth of this Union, the Empire State. We say apparently, but the more one studies the conditions the more one is tempted to substitute the adverb *actually*.

Here is a brief presentment of its political history, which most of our daily papers, for some unguessable reason, have been persistently blinking, ever since the apostles of Karl Marx began their open propaganda.

The Socialist Labor Party entered the field in this State in 1890, and polled at birth the requisite percentage to entitle it to a place on the official ballot as a regular political organization. Its first cast was exactly 13,313 votes. From year to year it has slowly, but markedly, increased its poll. It was the fifth party on the list; it grew to be fourth, and last year it stood third.

Up to this point in its career it had attracted no attention from the practical politicians of the old opposing parties. Some of its leaders occasionally got pictured in the press, and the police were detailed to supervise its open-air meetings, but nothing happened to it or by it. One of its chief spokesmen and editors did, indeed, win some personal recognition by virtue of his brilliant eloquence and the misfit halo of a former connection with Columbia University as a lecturer on international law. Still, the politicians, the men who in both parties are out for results or "stuff," regarded the Socialist Labor Party as a collection of bibulous soreheads and self-pivoted cranks—an omnium gatherum not to be reckoned with. But this joint dream of the firm of Platt and Croker was rudely dispelled when the official returns of the last Gubernatorial election were rigidly tabulated. Roosevelt had 661,715 votes, Van Wyck 643,921, and Hanford 23,860.

These figures are from the "Tribune Almanac," 1899, and cannot be gainsaid. What do they show? First, that Roosevelt's plurality was only 17,794; second and most significant, that the Socialist Labor Party, with its compact little cohort of 23,860 voters, held the balance of power. If Messrs. Platt and Croker could have swung those votes where these Siamese twins of political science doubtless believe they belong, Judge Van Wyck would now be figure-heading the Empire State, and Mr. Roosevelt, instead of sniffing the savory breeze of Presidential possibility, would probably be careering over the continent under the auspices of Major Pond's lecture-bureau, swinging his sword and showing how tobacco fields are won by American "rough riding" and philanthropy.

The Republican dailies of New York, to the glory of their blindness, be it recorded, have taken no, or slightest, notice of this phenomenon. But the Tammany organs, or would-be organs, notably the "Journal," which has done some pretty brazen coquetting with Socialistic ideals, did some piteous howling. Van Wyck, they claimed, was defeated by the Socialist vote, and the Simon-pure Socialist by so doing had side-tracked "the real party of the people," and given the plutocrats another long inning in New York, with, probably, another Presidency to clap in their safe-deposit vault.

Let us now without considering this particular debt of conservatism to Socialism look still closer into election facts. The Gibraltar of Tammany Hall in this borough, as every one knows, is the Sixteenth Assembly District, where the Hon. Pat Keenan, as district leader, rules the roost and, with just reason, does all the crowing. Even during the Mayor Strong campaign, that swept one Tammany district after another off its feet with a tidal wave of municipal or civic morality, the Sixteenth remained solid, and the crow of the Hon. Pat rose over the general wreck like a steam calliope.

That barbaric yawp triumphant seems, indeed, to have waked up the Socialists, and by its music to have made them move into this district; for, again examining figures, we find that while in 1896 the vote of the Socialist Labor Party in this domain of Keenan was barely 1,000, in 1897 Professor Daniel De Leon, the recognized Socialist editor and leader, running for Assemblyman, polled 1,820 votes. This evidently began to perplex, perhaps to frighten Tammany, for in the campaign of 1898 far more attention and expenditure were directed to this "Gibraltar" than ever before, and the campaign was intense. De Leon, the Socialist, received 2,200 votes, and his Tammany opponent was only saved from defeat by 700 Republican votes duly delivered as per invoice. The result of this is that "Gibraltar" now stands on the Tammany books marked "unsafe" for the campaign of this year and of 1900.

Another array of curious facts now forms itself. Ever since last November the labor forces in Tammany's control have been making mysterious moves—that is, more or less mysterious, according to the kind of telescope turned upon them. The Central Labor Union suddenly dropped its old established name and became the Central Federated Union. New and peculiar elements entered, to propitiate whom the change of name was made, and the platform was remodeled and rendered more demagogic. Finally, a certain Samuel Prince was elected president of this revamped Democratic labor-vote trap. This worthy is a resident of the once "Gibraltar" district, and it is a matter of jocose gossip that for years he has been angling for the Tammany nomination to the Assembly. In the last two campaigns he especially recommended himself to the Hon. Pat Keenan's favor by taking the stump against the Socialist orators. Prince counts on the nomination this year, but the Socialist vote troubles his midnight sleep, as well as the noon-day siestas of Statesman Keenan.

Tammany kept out of power in the State by this wretched little Socialist Labor Party—Tammany's "Gibraltar" in danger—what must Tammany statesmen try to do for this year, and especially for the Presidential campaign year?

Clearly, to split the Socialist Labor Party or be split and spilt by it into the brine of Saline Creek. Spurred by this keen necessity, Tammany began work on the "Volkszeitung," a supposedly Socialist German daily, not overblest with wealth, and has apparently caused that paper to repeat all the Democratic party's stock-in-trade talk about the Republican party's oppression of the workingmen with taxes.

This may seem a perfectly natural and innocent move, but its real result was to bring the "Volkszeitung" into direct contradiction and conflict with the Socialist Labor Party, which maintains that, as for the workingmen, they are no better off under one régime than another, but are most excellently exploited by both of the old parties in turn.

Feud having thus been started between the "Volkszeitung" and the Socialist Labor Party, whose especial organ, THE PEOPLE, a national weekly, used to be edited in the same building, Tammany's next move was one of the boldest pieces of predatory politics ever imagined. Insinuating certain of its heelers into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party as "converts," it tried, with the aid of some of the disgruntled "Volkszeitung" staff, to break into the office of the Socialist Labor Party, then at 184 William street, and take physical possession of the Socialist national weekly organ, THE PEOPLE, together with all the Party documents and archives.

This attempt was made on the midnight of July 10th, and chronicled in some of the papers as a flat failure. The leader of the attack was one Philip Bauer, who is a walking delegate of a bricklayers' union, of which William Klein is president. William Klein, when not staggering under the burden of his presidential duties, draws $2,500 a year by grace of Tammany as "Inspector of Sewers." The connection of this sequence with the Tammany plan to steal a Socialist paper is too clear to need further development. The attack, in which mallets were freely swung, failed miserably. The invaders were beaten back and the Socialist Labor Party kept possession of all its documents and the English weekly, THE PEOPLE, now removed to 61 Beekman street.

But the Tammany dailies have announced broadcast that the Socialist Labor Party is "broke" and broken up. As a further proof of prowess, even in laughable defeat and ridiculous retreat, Tammany has inspired the recent issuance of a new weekly, likewise called THE PEOPLE, the people in this case being the Tammany job-holder, Mr. Klein and others of like editorial capacity. Moreover, one of the Tammany organs, the "News," last week intimated that a decision would be handed down by the Bench against the right of the Socialist Labor Party to have a place on the official ballot, on the ground that it is divided. The Socialist Labor Party is, however, so far from being "broke up and broke" that it has obtained the services of an able and costly lawyer, formerly a Tammany man, but now reformed, and has taken the question of title as regards its paper, THE PEOPLE, into the courts, where a Republican judge or an honest Democrat may put an extinguisher on Tammany's bright scheme in the shape of a rival organ with the same name.

The grouping of these queer facts, it is believed, is well worth the attention of thinking persons all over the country, and especially are the potentialities involved in this particular chef d'œuvre of Tammany politics deserving of study by all New Yorkers who would like to be freed from the dominance of Messrs. Platt and Croker. The question for advocates of municipal reform and honest government is whether the Socialist Labor Party is so dangerous a germ that it ought to be suppressed by any mode, however foul, even if such suppression means the continuance and still firmer establishment of Tammanyiac ownership of the Borough of Manhattan, and possibly in the near future the seizure and loot of the whole State.

New York City.

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with a perplexed look all over him)—Would you have thought it?

UNCLE SAM (startled)—Which?!

B. J.—Why, this Ramapo Water Company's swindle of our New York City politicians.

U. S.—And did you imagine a Republican Tom Platt or a Tammany Dick Croker above such sort of thing?

B. J.—Pooh! No! What perplexes me is that they should have been at that swindle, scheming and getting it ready, at the very time when the Mazet Investigating Committee was investigating the city politics, hanging, so to speak, the corrupt politicians. Don't that perplex you?

U. S.—No, not a bit. You know, don't you, that not so very long ago counterfeiters and circulators of counterfeit money were hanged in England?

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—Well, it not infrequently happened that at the very time when a counterfeiter was being hanged, counterfeiters were caught passing counterfeit money among the very crowd that was witnessing the execution.

B. J.—You don't say!

U. S.—People don't counterfeit for the fun of it, but to live; neither do politicians swindle for the fun of it, but to guard against Want. Want, or fear of Want are ruthless drivers towards crime. There is no way of stopping such crime but to overthrow the social system that raises Want and Fear of Want into Social Motives for activity. Strain to overthrow the crime-sodden capitalist system and to rear the Socialist Republic.

The Woman Question.

The woman question is founded upon and inseparable from the economic movement of society. He who probes no further than the political status of woman leaves all untouched the mainspring of action—economic slavery, domestic slavery.

It is quite the fashion in radical circles to invite women to bare their breast to the overwhelmingly unequal struggle, under the present regime, for freedom from sex-servitude. Woman should be free! Granted. Freed from what? Free to do what?

Freed from political, industrial and domestic slavery. The first condition of freedom depends upon and is sustained by the second; that is to say, political equality can be gained only after social developments have made it necessary to enter the industrial world, and so as to have become a factor in legislation. The law "No woman shall succeed in Salique land" was enacted not before, but after woman had held the scepter. After political recognition has been gained it can be maintained only by an advance in industrial power.

The franchise is the first great step in woman's freedom. This step may be taken, as with workmen, before economic equality is established; but to maintain political equality economic equality must be gained.

The woman question is at this point of investigation seen to be the LABOR QUESTION—the question of the Wage System.

Once establish political and economic equality and sex-slavery is voluntary, not compulsory. Woman should, must and will be freed from political, economic and sex slavery. Woman will one day be free to take her rightful place in social life or the race will perish.

As a woman she will be free to maintain fraternal relations. As a woman she will be free also to accept or reject the sex-relation of wife and mother.

The clarifying lense of Socialism has been put upon the chaos of anarchism, with its license in the place of liberty. The chastity of monogamic marriage, as a possibility of free establishment under economic equality of opportunity, is the gift of the Socialist Labor Party to America. Neither a housekeeper nor a social ornament on which to hang elegant fabrics and jewels is a wife, and so cannot become a chaste mother.

The immaculate conception can and must be brought down from the ideal world and made the normal condition of birth.

THE PEOPLE has guarded and promoted this birth. The ideals of Socialism are the highest because its knowledge of human movement is the deepest.

Amidst the reeking crimes inside and outside of legal sex-relations Socialism throws its beacon light that we may ever remember life is not long enough for the ever-changing relations of domestic happiness; and, too, that death is not quick enough to cover with ashes cloth and ashes the false semblance of love.

I say to every woman in the land who would be free, who would aid in the emancipation of woman, that the most direct returns for energy expended is to be found in working for the overthrow of the capitalist system, the relation of master and wage-slave, and for the establishment among mankind of fraternity and equality in economic relations. Then and not till then will be the great bridal's reign.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Boston.

A fifth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means This Strike" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has recently left the press.

HOW TOBIN DOES IT.

The Way the President of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union Gets Support for the High Dues Proposition.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—I have just read Berry's article on Tobin's attempt to clap the shackles on the boot and shoe workers and make them pay him and his assistants a fat salary for the rest of their lives, and am much interested in one feature of it. The press despatches that were sent out from Brockton the middle of August contained this statement:

"Since the declaration of the Brockton union to not recognize the new constitution, but to continue their organization under the old constitution, telegrams have been pouring in to the city from various organizations, such as the International Typographical Union, the United Hatters of America, and others, in which the senders declared themselves in support of the new constitution, and have termed the local unions "seceders," "rebellious bodies," etc."

This new departure of national officers of national unions taking the time and spending money to telegraph to the good people of Brocton their belief that the new constitution is all right is such a remarkable departure from the usual customs of these people that it deserves a passing consideration as to how it was brought about. And I am in possession of the "how."

There has recently come into my possession the following letter which was sent by Tobin to the general secretary of a national union:

National Headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, No. 620 Atlantic Avenue Boston, Mass. John M. Tobin, General President; Francis J. Clarke, General Vice-President; Horace M. Eaton, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1899.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At our Convention in Rochester, N. Y., last June, we changed our constitution, so as to provide for 25 cents per week dues instead of 10 cents as formerly, and have added sick and death benefit, and strike assistance fund in order that we may build our organization to the point of efficiency reached by the best forms of organization.

Herewith you will find a copy of our Constitution, in pamphlet form, which we wish you would read and pass judgment upon. Our particular object in writing you at this time is to say that quite a large number of our members in Brockton, Mass., who have but lately joined the union, and are working in the union factories there where our Union Label is in use, have seen fit to protest and undertake to repudiate the acts of the convention, and are endeavoring to set themselves up as superior to the National Union.

We wish you would write a letter to the editor of the Brockton "Times," and also to the editor of the Brockton "Enterprise," both of Brockton, Mass., for publication, setting forth your views as to whether you are prepared to back the National Union as against rebellion in the Local Unions, or whether you take the side of the Local Unions.

The Brockton papers are giving considerable space to the insurgents, and we want to ease the minds of the manufacturers there who are using our Label, and who fear trouble in their factories. By serving notice on them through you and others, we will be able to hold the manufacturers in line and compel our members to abide by the will of the properly constituted authorities. We would be pleased to have you send us a copy of the letter you send to the "Enterprise" and the "Times," and will be grateful to you if you will promptly comply with our request.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN F. TOBIN,
General President.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Tobin succeeded in "easing the minds of the manufacturers." Tobin says he is a Socialist. It is a remarkable thing to see a Socialist so deeply interested in the manufacturers that he urges the leaders of the pure and simple unions all over the country to telegraph the capitalists and write articles for the capitalist papers for the purpose of informnig the capitalists that the mission of Tobin and his associates is to "ease the minds of the manufacturers." Verily, this is worthy of Debs.

Moreover, all this is all the more remarkable considering that "the will of the properly constituted authorities," by which the members, poor rank and file, are expected to "abide," imposed itself upon them against their knowledge or consent, the "properly constituted authorities" having prevented a referendum vote, and having voted down a motion to refer.

Verily, this is worthy of "Anti-Bosses!"

ANTI-FAKIR.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday, August 31st, at the headquarters, 21 Duane street. Present: Comrades Vogt, De Leon, Murphy, Luck and Brower; Luck in the chair.

Communications:—One from Comrade Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa., applying for a charter for the Street Railroad Men of that city and for an organizer to be sent on at once. Secretary instructed to send Comrade Keep.

One from Comrade Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., applying for a charter for Cloakmakers, and whether the women of the trade would have to be organized in a separate Local or not.—Secretary instructed to inquire for more details.

One from Secretary Kroll, of D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., applying for a charter for the Rubber Workers of Woonsocket, R. I., all the Locals in the District are increasing in membership, they would sent four delegates to the Convention.

Communications were also received from New Bedford, Mass.; Haverhill, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rockville, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; London, Ont.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; San Antonio, Texas; Olneyville, R. I.; Lynn, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; Worcester, Mass.; Salem, Ohio; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, B. C.; Montreal, Canada and East Orange, N. J.

Charters were granted to: Street Railroad Men, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cloakmakers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rubber Workers, Woonsocket, R. I.

All out of town delegates are requested to inform this office what time they expect to arrive in New York, as D. A. 49 has appointed a committee to receive them and escort them to headquarters and hotels.

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,780.16
Contributed per N. Y. "Volkszeitung"	73.44
Minneapolis, Minn., L. A. 3, S. T. & L. A.	4.00
Indiana State Committee, S. L. P.	5.00
Passaic, N. J., Section, Third Ward Branch	3.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	4.80
Wm. E. Singleton, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Wm. Glantz, Paterson, N. J.	.50
Carl Boll	.50
E. Habershaw, Pawtucket, R. I.	.50
W. Habershaw, Pawtucket, R. I.	.25
	$1,873.15

T. CURRAN,
Treasurer.
64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,552.76
B-O-E. Abramovitch, N. Y. City	2.00
Meiko Meyer, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Scandinavian Social Democratic Club, Boston, Mich.	70.00
O. Linetsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
S. Seidel, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Total	$2,638.76

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
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Capitalist Rascality.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the "denizens of Wall Street," because they live on the back of the working class, he comes forward with a proposition the avowed object of which is to enable a few hundred thousand and more parasites to get their bills into the arteries of that working class.

Peffer as a Juggler.

After a bill is introduced in Congress, it becomes incumbent on its supporters to show why it should become a law. Peffer proceeded with the "why," and the following is an example of how he juggled with the English and played golf with sophistry:

"To him who lives in affluence and ease, whose home nestles in the splendors of wealth, who moves amidst magnificent surroundings, to him it matters little what is the state of the money market. He draws steadily on the labor of other men. He knows not what it is to want.

"It is not so with the man of toil—the man who opens farms, lays out highways, bridges streams, tunnels mountains and builds cities—the man whose muscles rear the mansions of the rich, and whose sweat and blood lie crystallized in marble walls."

Take that first paragraph. Isn't it clear? And isn't it villainous, too? Admission is there made that in the United States, the "land of the free and the home of the brave," there are privileged persons—

1. Who are not affected by the state of the money market.
2. Who live in affluence and ease.
3. Whose homes nestle in the splendors of wealth.
4. Who draw steadily on the labor of other men.
5. Who live in magnificent surroundings.
6. Who know not what want is.

The above six counts in the indictment of the rich are true ones, but in all that Peffer and his satellites have ever said we search in vain for an answer to the following questions:

Peffer as a Question Answerer.

1. Why is it that in this "land of freedom" there are some men who are never affected by the state of the money market, or by the state of any other market, while there are other men whose very existence rises and falls as the labor market rises and falls?

2. Why is it that in this "land of freedom" there are some men who live in affluence and ease, while others live in poverty and toil?

3. Why is it that in this "land of freedom" there are some men who draw steadily on the labor of other men, while millions of "other men" are forced, under penalty of starvation, to give up the products of their labor to the capitalist class and its parasites?

4. Why is it that in this "land of freedom" the homes of some men nestle in the splendors of wealth, while the homes of other men are unfit for pigsties?

5. Why is it that in this "land of freedom" there are some men who live in magnificent surroundings, while there are other men who vegetate in the slums?

6. And, lastly, why is it that in this "land of freedom" there are some men who never know what it is to want while there are millions of other men who never see anything else but want?

These questions they have never answered. They have never dared answer them. The farmer and the little business man, for whom they also claimed to be working, are just as anxious "to draw steadily on the labor of others" as are the capitalists themselves. And all the lamentations of Peffer and his fellow lackeys resulted from the fact that, after the capitalist class proper have "drawn steadily" on the labor of the working class, there isn't anything left for the farmer, no matter how hard he may "draw."

Peffer as a Thimblerigger.

Then take the second paragraph. A cursory examination will show that Peffer is gifted with a high degree of astuteness. In the first part of it he classifies the men of toil and parades the classifications in such a way that everything seems about as far off as are the stars. Get right down to the little matter of food and clothing. Every turkey sandwich, every terrapin, and every tenderloin steak that Peffer and the other members of Congress ever ate were placed before them by the labor of the working class, and every broadcloth suit they ever wore was dyed with the blood of the proletariat. It isn't only that the muscles of the men of toil rear the mansions of the rich, but they supply them with food and clothing as well. It isn't only that the sweat and blood of the men of toil lie crystallized in marble walls, but that sweat and that blood lie crystallized in every board of every house that dots the prairies of the Populist's own West.

And then the "money market." Stripped of all verbiage, those two paragraphs mean that it makes but little difference to the capitalist class what the state of the money market may be, but that it is of vital interest to the working class. Let's see.

We are living under the capitalist system of production. The capitalist system of production is that system under which all the more important means of production (land, tools, machinery, money, and material) are owned by a fistfull of men and women. These means of production are called capital, and the fistfull of men and women who own this capital are called capitalists.

Wages and Labor-Power.

On the other side we see that there are millions of men and women who own no means of production, and who can only live by "working" for a capitalist. This expression "working for" someone is, however, a clever terminology for concealing the truth. The working class has for sale one commodity, and only one. That commodity is labor power. The only persons who can use this labor power are the persons who own the means of production, and those persons are the capitalists. Well, how much are they going to pay a man for his labor-power. They will purchase this labor-power on just the same principle as they purchase any other commodity—they will pay just what the labor market compels them to pay. If they can buy a man's labor-power for a day for two dollars, they will pay him two dollars. If they can buy a man's labor-power for a day for one dollar, they will pay him one dollar, and no more. This money that the capitalists pay a man for his labor-power is called "wages." Wages are governed by the labor market, and the labor market is governed by the plentifulness or scarcity of labor power. The banks of the capitalists may be running over with money, but they will purchase no more labor-power than they can use, and they will pay no more for that labor-power than the state of the labor market compels them to pay. And every workingman knows that the capitalist class will cut wages every time it gets an opportunity, whether or not there is a scarcity of money in the country.

So it is the money market, is it, that affects the working class? In the last six years approximately twenty thousand printers in the United States and Canada have been unable to sell their labor-power. Why? Because something has been the matter with the money market? No. But because the Mergenthaler Typesetting Machine is doing the typesetting. The same onslaught of privately-owned machinery has overwhelmed and is overwhelming every trade, and yet for years ex-Senator Peffer and his colleagues have been trying to throw the working class off the track of their oppressors—the capitalist class and its henchmen. And among the henchmen, Peffer stands high.

Peffer and Holidays.

We discover quite often that capitalists are loth to grant us holidays, and we are often favored with sermons on the dignity of labor and the solace that toil brings to the sons of men. It is rare, though, that our capitalist masters are brutal enough to want to arrange things so that we shall be denied even an hour of respite from the clang of the factory. Now try to grasp the meaning of the following extract from the same speech from this self-styled champion of the working class:

"Those who suffer most from money panics are those who can least afford to lose—the poor men and women whose living depends on their daily earnings. To the poor man the loss of a day may bring him to want. To the woman whose wages barely sustain life the loss of an hour tells in the next meal she eats."

Here we have the admission that the capitalist system of production has run its race so well that for many persons the loss of an hour's time means a smaller amount of food, while if for a day a man is unable to sell his labor-power, the workhouse stares him in the face. And Peffer claimed that the only way he could see out of it was to fix things so that the capitalists could make more profit out of the labor of the working class, and then the poor devils would be kept hustling from sunrise till sunset three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

Peffer Rises to Explain.

Now for a summing up.

During Peffer's career as a Populist he upheld every plank in the Populist platform. He was not only with them on the money question, but on every other question; and for that reason he was chosen by the Kansas Populists to represent them in the United States Senate. To-day he is out of office and out of the Populist party, and what does he give as his reasons for leaving the party. This is one of them:

"I have always been a Republican except on one main question—the money question. That seems to have settled itself now."

Well, the Republican party holds the same position on the money question that it held when Peffer used to talk by the week against it. And as for the money question having settled itself, that terrible old gold standard is yet with us, and the "denizens of Wall Street" are still able to hire a lot of brigands to "wring the sweat of the working class." All the same, he is going back to that party. This suggests that we must look further for the motive of this change of front, and that motive appears in the following paragraph taken from his interview for the press:

"Along in the forepart of the '80's Kansas was moving rapidly. We built many railroads and the country became rapidly settled. Many improvements of all sorts were made, and the State was on the highest notch of prosperity. Then came the hard times, and all at once the bottom dropped out of everything. Many of us honestly thought there was trouble ahead. I really dreaded what was coming at one time. The masses were discontented, and we were afraid something might happen, some strike or riot, or something of the sort, to cause a general breaking out of the smouldering discontent."

PEOPLE .. .. FIVE

And there you have the cloven hoof. They scented danger. Danger to what? To the institutions of capitalism. They feared strikes and "riots." And why did they fear them? Because strikes and "riots" call attention to the beastliness of the capitalist system of production, and because strikes and "riots" bring the working class shoulder to shoulder and drill them for their future mission. They feared a general breaking out of the smouldering discontent. And why did they fear it? Because "a general breaking out" might be a premonition of the annihilation of the capitalist system of production. And Peffer and the rest of the leaders of the Populist party knew then, and what is left of them know to-day, that when the capitalist system of production is abolished, they and their whole class will have to take off their Prince Albert coats and cut off their whiskers, and roll up their shirt sleeves and go into a factory and earn their bread and butter for the first time in their lives—they, and their children, and their children's children. And their fear was well taken.

Peffer the Villain.

They feared all these things, and their fear moved them to action. And a lot of sneaking saints of the Peffer stamp came along with the Populist party and said to the working class:

We are your friends.

We will champion your cause.

We will take up the cudgels for you.

We will fix things so that you can have work for all the year around if you want it.

We will make laws that will put bread in your mouths.

Just send us to Washington, and the land will overflow with milk and honey.

Eight years have passed. Through a temporary briskness of manufacturing and transportation, owing to the war with Spain, the army of the unemployed is perhaps temporarily decreased somewhat, and many of the working class are able to sell their labor-power for enough to keep them from starving. To Peffer the fires of discontent seemed to have stopped smouldering, to be almost extinguished in fact. And he throws off his Judas' cloak and declaims substantially as follows:

Gentlemen, I have always been a Republican and a believer in the capitalist system of production, and am always ready to sacrifice my own pleasure if by so doing I can aid in perpetuating capitalism. Along in 1888, 1889 and 1890, there was danger of an outbreak among the working class. I realized that an outbreak might result in a revolution by the working class, which would have been the death of all of us. So, in the interest of capitalist law and order, I sprang into the breach and palmed myself off as a friend of labor, and was recognized by the working class as their friend. I and my fellow Populists held the working class in check until their discontent had time to wear itself out in vain discussions over the money question. But the day of trial is passed for the present. The working class are now practically all back in the shambles of the Republican party, or in the shambles of the Democratic party, and the institutions of capitalism are safe for the time being. My mission is over, and I can now leave the Populist party and get back to my father's house—the Republican party.

And he got.

* * *

And those of us who sat hour after hour in the gallery of the Senate at Washington and listened to Peffer tell of his sympathy for the working class, but believed that he was a hypocrite—we are glad that at last he has thrown off his mask and shown himself as our enemy.

And those of us who sat in the same gallery or read those speeches in the newspapers, and believed that he was a friend of the working class, and meant what he said, although he was a "little off" on the way out of the trouble—we are also glad that he has at last thrown off the mask of hypocrisy and shown himself as our enemy.

We are glad, for his whole career as a United States Senator indicates but one thing, and that one thing is to what a depth of chicanery and deceit a capitalist or middle class lickspittle can descend when he regards himself as the chosen instrument for mollifying the revolutionary spirit of the American proletariat.

And we are glad, too, because the lesson of Pefferism is plain. The working class must be emancipated by the working class. The friends of the working class are in the working class. The representatives of the working class must come from the working class. The entire machinery of government must be run by the working class, and for the working class.

And high over all, from every flagstaff in the nation, there must gallantly float the crimson banner of the Socialist Republic.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

Michigan.

(Continued from Page 1.)

notorious briber, as the notorious skinner of labor against whom his employees are forced to strike every few years, as the notorious political backer of the notorious timber thief, trust organizer and embalmed beef Alger, or as the notorious business manager for the notorious millionaire slave driver Tom L. Johnson, that at that time those twenty and thirty-year Socialists could not openly support H. S. Pingree, unless they would run the risk of being fired out of the S. L. P. for treason. Gustave Herzig, Henry Kummerfeldt, their employee, Wm. Kuess, who, by the way, may get fired by his bosses if he refuses to sign Mr. Herzig's articles, and even the cigar manufacturer, Chas. Erb—they all may now feel relieved because their present organization (?) tolerates even Pingree or Tom L. Johnson dollarism.

This element the S. L. P. got rid of; these obstructionists cannot in the future prevent us from working with full force for the establishment of a strong class conscious, aggressive and uncompromising S. L. P. Our blows against capitalism cannot now be weakened by the treacherous attitude of the Party's foes in its own ranks. In the future these blows will strike the very heart of capitalism.

The State Committee of Michigan understands the nature of the dissension in the Party. Actual experience and observation has shown to its members the actual obstacles in the way of organization of labor for class political action. The S. L. P. is now triumphing over them. We cannot have any more harmony, no tolerance; away and out with the would-be proprietors of the Party and its press. On to victory! Begin the final battle.

Michigan is ready to start it, and the State Committee intends to send Comrade M. Meyer through the State to organize it more thoroughly. Comrades, the harvest is ripe and waiting for the reaper. All the State Committee needs now is sufficient funds to pay for the railroad fare, literature and hotel expenses for the proposed organizer. All those that see the necessity for energetic work, all Socialists and all sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Michigan, are, therefore, hereby called upon to contribute whatever they can to enable the State Committee to raise the necessary funds.

Send contributions to H. George Hasseler, 784 Twenty-sixth street, Detroit, Mich.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.
Detroit, Aug. 17th, 1899.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Monday, September 11th, 8 p. m.

Ass. Dist.
4th.—Gouverneur and Monroe sts., Manhattan.
12th.—Gouverneur and Grand sts., Manhattan.
Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 8 p. m.
18th.—16th street and Ave. A, Manhattan.
20th.—26th st. and Second ave., Manhattan.
Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 8 p. m.
20th.—8rth st. and First ave., Manhattan.
14th.—12th st. and Ave. B., Manhattan.
Thursday, Sept. 14th, 8. P. M.
22nd.—145th st. and Eighth ave., Manhattan.
34th.—148th st. and Willis ave., Manhattan.
16th.—Houston and Cannon sts., Manhattan.
Friday, Sept. 15th, 8 p. m.
32nd.—106th st. and Madison ave., Manhattan.
21st.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn.
6th.—Throop ave. and Floyd st., Brooklyn.
Saturday, Sept. 16th, 8 p. m.
1st.—Hudson and Canal sts., Manhattan.
26th.—75th st. and First ave., Manhattan.
20th.—Jefferson ave. and B'way, Brooklyn.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

NEW YORK.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday evening, September 9th, at 523 East Eleventh street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
...Dentist...
421 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

Ohio, Cleveland Included, Safe.

TO THE PEOPLE.—A circular has just been sent out by our State Committee to the Sections of the State. It gives the result of the referendum vote taken throughout the State upon the question which of the two National Executive Committees shall be endorsed. The general vote upholds the old N. E. C. and the stand taken by our State Committee. These are the figures:

		Votes in favor of Old N. E. C.	Votes in favor of New N. E. C.
Section	Cleveland I.	57	67
"	" III (Hungar.)	24	—
"	" IV (Bohem.)	6	1
"	" V (Jewish)..	1	10
"	Cincinnati	16	3
"	Canton	10	3
"	Lima	11	—
"	Columbus	6	1
"	Butler	5	—
"	Massillon	3	2
"	Gloucester	2	—
Members at large		1½	1
	Total	153	88

Sections Dayton, Toledo, Mineral Point and Salineville reported that they abstained from voting, Dayton resolving to recognize the old, legally elected National Executive Committee, Toledo and Mineral Point resolving to abide by the majority.

This settles the main question in Ohio, and it settles several incidental ones. Among the incidental ones that it settles is that Ohio repudiates the action of the so-called "joint meeting" of the Sections of Cleveland, and that, more important yet, the Party membership in Cleveland itself repudiates the action of that meeting by giving a good majority against its decision.

The S. L. P. is proof against conspiracies, and its sturdy democracy will not brook boss rule. The Hayes-Bandlow boss-rule conspiracy has had its head staved in. Sic semper!

WATCHMAN.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.

Living Pictures from Chicago.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Things "do move" in Chicago, the town of the only "I, Tommy, I." Most of the members of the Party in Chicago, owing to the cowardly course pursued by the "Workers' Call," in refusing to publish Party news, were in a state of complete ignorance of what was going on, and fell an easy prey to Mr. Simons, Berlyn, et al., when said individuals started what they are now pleased to call the "Fourth Socialist Party in America."

But things are calming down a little, as evidenced by the following story of a meeting of Tweny-fourth Ward Branch, held last Thursday.

Collins, of Simons outfit, was present to do the bulldozing, and he succeeded "finely." Six were present, Riesenberg and Hiltner as representatives of the Party.

The meeting was called to order by a hewoman, name of Morris, who as a salutation said: "Riesenberg, you are expelled!" Riesenberg said: "Not by a long shot."

Then a chairman was elected named Bauer, an anarchist. Riesenberg then moves to approve minutes. Morris and Collins jump up and say "You got no business here." Hiltner stands up to defend Riesenberg, when Collins, the follower of the meek and saintly user of "clarified English," Simons, gets up and says: "You shut up or I'll trow yer out der door."

Hiltner says: "Oh, I don't know about that." Whereupon Collins makes a rush for Hiltner. Hiltner landed on Collins' right optic, and Collins landed on the floor. Then Anarchist Bauer jumps up, gavel in hand, and goes for Hiltner. Hiltner lands Bauer on top of Collins. Then an individual named Knox, who belied his name, came for Hiltner with a chair. This makes Hiltner angry, and he borrows a chair himself and cleans out the hall. Thus the smashers became the smashed, landing on the sidewalk complete wrecks, their dwarfed forms palpitating with fear lest the now giant Hiltner would again begin landing out uppercuts.

It is a peculiar fact that all of the "gentlemanly," "decent" and "holy" men of the Simons outfit are great at bulldozing and bluffing, but quit when called.

The prejudice worked up against the Party by the gang here is coming to naught. The honest men are finding out that the strings of assertions put forth by Simons are but assertions, and as the days go by with no proof forthcoming to establish the assertions, men are coming to understand some tall lying is being one.

The ignorance of matters pertaining to organization, carefully fostered by the Simons outfit is appalling, no "pure and simple" trade union could show up any good or better.

The cries are: "Keep struck Hillquit," "We must stand by Chicago resolution," "Wait till we get 'em in Chicago"; but none, or very few, seem to know tue Party has a constitution.

The Simons "middle of the roaders" will start a new party, if enough of them are left by the time they get that far. They have their own stamps now, and Kangaroo middle-of-the-rouder Stangland says: Chicago can paddle its own canoe. Oh, they are beauties; know about as much of the labor struggle as a mule does of the Maltese Cross.

Their talk is a good gauge of what they are. One day they are the S. L. P., with accent on "THE"; next, they "can go it alone"; next, "will form another Socialist Party."

They change their song oftener than they change their shirt. That's certain, and no doubt to-morrow will have a new one.

Chicago "do move," and will move in the right direction, towards the goal of the working class in unison with the rest of the militant Socialists under the banner of the S. L. P.

CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 1899.

One Exposure Picked Out of Scores.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I feel it my duty to communicate the following fact to you. I am a member of Section Greater New York S. L. P., Polish Branch 3, of New York City, and am a reader of the Party organ, THE PEOPLE, and "Volkszeitung's" "People." In the latter of July 30th I found, among other falsehoods, the Kangaroo's organizer's statement about the Polish Branch's voting for and against (by them socalled) deposed administration. I am recording secretary of Polish Branch 3 of New York City, and I have not received any communication from the Kangaroos "national officers." We did not vote at all on the subject mentioned above. In the same issue I found among the delegates to the Kangaroo General Committee one named Broophy, "representing the Polish Branch." Now, then:

(1) There is no comrade in our Branch with the name of Broophy, and I am sure there is no one in the Brooklyn Polish Branch with such a name.

(2) Our Branch don't send any delegate to their "General Committee." It proves that they lie to fool the readers of their Bogus People on their growth.

W. M. GAJEWSKY.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

Not Undeserved.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Dalton here is thinking seriously of bringing charges against Comrade Keep for NOT hitting Hillquit and knocking another piece off his name, and against Comrade Kuhn for NOT choking Barnes and throwing him down the stairs when he left like it; and against all the others for derelictions of a like character. M. J. M.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 31.

A False Report Corrected.

TO THE PEOPLE.—A statement made in the "Class Struggle" that Section New Haven has endorsed the San Francisco proposition to hold an early convention and "settle Party troubles" is not true. We have not, and will not, favor such a proposition. What we do favor is to keep out the troublesome element.

F. SERRER.

New Haven, Aug. 29, 1899.

Rotten International Machinists Officers.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I see in to-day's "World" that Cameron, of the International Machinists', has made a false statement. When referring to strike at Rand Drill Works at Tarrytown, he said that same has been settled satisfactorily to both sides. The truth is, that this specimen of a labor delegate had a narrow escape the night he patched up the strike at Tarrytown. The Strike Committee and about sixty others are blacklisted, and the majority of the other members of the I. A. of M. now say they will return their cards. Grand Master Machinist O'Connell made the same statement a few weeks ago at Clarendon Hall, before he sailed for Ireland.

In regard to strike at Sullivan's, they were out one week and all went back scabbing.

In Morris Heights, where a strike was declared to shorten hours from ten to nine, things look very bad, and the members of the I. A. of M. have started to go back to work. Some left that place and secured jobs, working the good old ten hours and receiving 50 cents a day less than before. The company is transferring some work to other shops, where their former men are now working for less wages. I am through with this kind of trades unionism, and think it high time for machinists to leave that rotten organization and join the Alliance. A MACHINIST.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 28.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. C. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That's not to be regretted: not in the sense you mean. Of course if the Philadelphia and the San Francisco "Tageblatt" had been bona fide Socialist papers, then their hostility would be bad. But that's begging the question. Had they been bona fide they would not have been hostile. Had the Philadelphia paper had its way two years ago the Party would to-day have been swamped by the municipalization reformers a la Glasgow; had the San Francisco paper had its way the Party would have been knocked off its center by maudlin Debsism. Each of them in turn had to be tussled with, and, as they could not choose but come off second best they feel sore. To secure their friendship the Party's principles would have had to be made subservient to their material interests. There is where they "died." EVERYTHING is subservient to the Party.

M. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—The case of name-changing with Slobodin turns out to be more remarkable yet. Not only did he change his first name, Abraham, and not only did he drop the "offsky" from his family name, but he did more. When he started the changing he dropped the "Abraham," not for "Henry," as he now calls himself, but for "Leon," and he called himself "Leon Slobodin" down to the night of his "election" as National Secretary. From that time on, however, he has been calling himself "Henry." Probably the fool imagined that by taking the Party's National Secretary's first name of "Henry" he also acquired that comrade's capacity, character and standing. This instance of name-changing throws quite a little light on the calibre of these name changers, and thereby helps as a warning to the Party.

J. H., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The financial standing of THE PEOPLE will be published on October 1, the first quarter, and will continue to be published from quarter to quarter, as before. That there will be a deficit is probable, seeing the heavy expenditures the Party was put to in order to continue the paper after the "Volkszeitung" plant, which, every speck, belongs to the Party, was stolen. But THE PEOPLE will live, while its counterfeit, together with the "Volkszeitung" itself, will be dead, the former soon, the latter later, but yet in measurable time. You may be easy on all these scores. Subscriptions are pouring in. The time has passed when the Party could be kidnapped or strangled.

G. D. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Drop him. He is worthless. The Party Constitution (Chap. IV., Sec. 1) is explicit. Upon the suspension of an old and the election of a temporary N. E. C., "such action, with the reason therefor, must be submitted TO A GENERAL VOTE OF THE PARTY." The English language is not able to express more clearly, than is done in this clause, that the appeal lies direct to the Party membership and not to the Board of Appeals. Your man is invoking the Constitution against the Constitution when he claims that he and all of us must bow before the decision of the Board of Appeals, claiming the Constitution provides that the Board of Appeals must "settle all difficulties in the Party." The Party was too wise to consider such a matter as the suspension of a N. E. C. and the election of a temporary one. A "difficulty in the Party" of the sort that it contemplated should be dealt with by Boards of Appeal, and it expressly, by Chapter IV., Section 1., provided for the tribunal that should first and for all deal with such matter. The tribunal that it provided is the whole Party membership itself.

Look out for the man who seeks to cloak violations of the law with false constructions of the law itself. The man who strikes the attitude of reverence for the law so that he may stab the law is either hopelessly ignorant or hopelessly corrupt. Let him go!

F. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The "Volkszeitung's" attitude of ever trying to build an S. L. P., and thereby exposing itself to getting into hot water, does seem contradictory—say that it is contradictory—but it is not mere contradictory than so many acts of capitalist society, which notedly bristles with contradictions. The fact is that the "Volkszeitung" cannot live without it has a Socialist Party as a tender. The "Volkszeitung" knows how sordid the pure and simple unions are. These unions have their own men—walking delegates, label committeemen, strike committeemen, etc., etc.—who have ample use for all the unions' funds. From such sources much cannot be expected. By means of a Socialist Party, however, a body with enthusiasm and abnegation, funds untold can be squeezed. Hence the "Volkszeitung," although too lazy and too poltroonish for the struggle and activity implied in a political, especially a Socialist Party, feels constrained to set up one or die forthwith. Hence its Kangaroo s. l. p., which, however, being a Kangaroo affair, will prove a sorry money-collector. That explains the contradiction.

"COMRADE," JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Don't let that error, or, possibly, intentional sophistry mislead you. It is not "the factions in one Section" that has "thrown the Party into confusion.

In the first place, the Party is in no confusion.

In the second, whatever confusion there was recently, or is claimed to exist now, is not the product of "the factions in one Section," but the product of the confusion that exists in some and the impurity that was latent in others. Had all the sections been absolutely clear and sound, then the "factional fight in Section New York" would have been squelched in no time, and Kangaroodom would have been nipped in the bud. Moreover, facts are now coming to light that prove that what happened was but the outbreak of a conspiracy of nearly a year's standing, during which a brisk correspondence was being carried on with Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and New York as centers. When the conspirators imagined they were ready the conspiracy broke out. Thus, if people who (the one for one reason, the other for another, and all through corruption or poltroonery), pooled their salmagundy issues against the Party, can be dignified with the name of a FACTION, then it is hardly fair to the "factionists" of Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and to the "factionist" in Pittsburg, to ignore them altogether and give the whole credit to the "factionists" of New York alone.

No constitutional safeguard can safeguard the Party against treason. Eternal vigilance, coupled with that rational democracy that will not tolerate suicidal freedom, remains now, as ever, the only protection.

NOTICE OF PRIMARIES.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

A Primary and Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Richmond Borough will be held at Wygant's Hall, Jewett avenue, Port Richmond, Richmond Borough, N. J., on Saturday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates and nominating candidates to be voted for at the coming election, November 7th, 1899, and to transact such other business as may come before it. Candidates to be nominated are: one County Judge, one County Clerk, one Assemblyman, two Municipal Justices and one Alderman.

By order of the Campaign Committee,
J. H. WILTON, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—766 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR A GENERAL VOTE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

COMRADES:—

The following resolutions and amendment of Section San Francisco, Cal., have received the endorsement of 12 Sections, namely: Peoria, Ill.; Belleville, Ill. (partial endorsement only); Bakersfield, Lompoc, Santa Clara County and Riverside, Cal.; Columbus, O.; Adams, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Baltimore, Md., and Gloversville, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Socialist movement in Greater New York, which is the seat of our National Executive Committee, is at present in a state of great disruption and is split up into a number of antagonistic factions; and,

WHEREAS, The demoralization prevailing at present in New York has brought our National Organization into such great disorder that the existence of the entire Socialist Labor Party is threatened; and,

WHEREAS, We are at present confronted by a most dangerous condition which makes it immaterial for the movement at large as to which faction in New York is right or wrong, but which brings most prominently to the front the important question of how to restore order in the ranks of our Party; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Central Committee of Section San Francisco, S. L. P., in regular session assembled, demand that a National Convention of the S. L. P. be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order to the Party, and of deciding upon all questions relating to the welfare of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED, That we recommend Chicago as the place for the holding of our National Convention.

RESOLVED, That we appeal to all Sections of the S. L. P. of the U. S. of America to call special meetings and endorse this step for the holding of an early convention and the settling of all disputes that have arisen in the Party.

AMENDMENT.

RESOLVED, That Section San Francisco, S. L. P., request that the special convention be held not later than November 1, 1899. All Sections of the S. L. P. in favor of this resolution are asked to immediately endorse it and forward such endorsement to H. Kuhn, Secretary of N. E. C., 61 Beekman street, New York City and to Section San Francisco, 915½ Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

The propositions having been endorsed by more than 5 Sections in three different States, they are hereby referred to a general vote. But in submitting them, we find it our duty to emphatically advise against the adoption of the same, and to lay before the members our reasons for such advice.

This proposition cannot be adopted without seriously crippling the Party in its regular work.

The Party must hold a nominating convention at the time when the Presidential canvass begins to attract attention. Nominations made at unusual times are apt to be contemptuously forgotten, after enjoying a passing attention such as is given to crank movements in dull season. Our campaign cannot be stimulated by the national convention unless the convention takes place at a time when national issues receive general attention, and when their issues have become sufficiently defined to be met.

The adoption of any proposition looking to the calling of a national convention during the present year would, therefore, mean that between now and July, 1899, two conventions will have to be held. That should be understood when the vote is taken.

Is it possible for the Party to hold two conventions within the space of 10 months, and make both representative and successful? The Sections know that it is not. For Sections of less than fifty members, unless they happen to be situated very near the convention city, the expenses of one delegate will amount to more than the total of all the local dues during that period. And nine-tenths of all our Sections have less than 50 members.

If the holding of a special convention should, nevertheless, be attempted, it is evident that it would only be made representative at the expense of the regular convention of 1900—that is, at the expense of our real work.

The gravity of this danger might influence some Sections to reserve their resources for next year's convention and refrain from sending delegates to the special convention. The effect of such a consideration would not only be to make the special convention less representative, but to keep away from it Sections that have the success of the Party most at heart, and whose attendance is, therefore, most desirable.

Those Sections that would consider it their duty to secure representation at both conventions would be compelled to restrict their expenditures for agitation purposes, so that under all circumstances the proper work of the Party would be crippled, and its growth in voting strength impeded.

All these objections apply with added force to the proposition to hold a special convention on or before November 1st, a few days before the next election day.

A convention held at this time would also cripple this year's campaign. The Party is engaged in an active campaign in the States of Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These seven States contain one-half of the total number of Sections, and they cast, in 1898, 50,000 of the total Socialist vote of 82,000.

The holding of this convention before November 1 this year means that the Party's resources shall be drained, its campaign work interrupted at the height of the campaign in the most important Section of the movement's present field. It means that the Party shall be prevented from making that showing at the next election that it can make, and that it ought to be assisted in making by the whole Party of the county.

And it is proposed to lay this extra burden on the Party, after a period of extraordinary sacrifices enforced upon it by the necessity of the defence against a traitorous conspiracy!

It seems to us that, in view of all the circumstances, the proposition shows a reckless disregard for the best interests of the Party. Nor can it be claimed that the drawbacks of the proposition are outweighed by considerations of necessity. The attempt to show such necessity, made in the "Whereas" portions of the resolution of Section San Francisco, is as much at variance with truth as with Party loyalty.

The resolution is at variance with truth when it alleges that we are confronted by a most dangerous condition, that our national organization has been brought into such great disorder, and that the existence of the entire Socialist Labor Party is threatened.

The national administration of the Socialist Labor Party is in every respect "regular;" it has been orderly constituted and is working strictly and orderly in accordance with the Party's constitution.

We admit there might be a "regular" S. L. P. organization, which, if it did not represent the spirit of the Party, would no more be the real Socialist Labor Party than a kangaroo would be a lion, though he was rigged up in a lion's skin.

The essence of the S. L. P. lies in its uncompromisng faithfulness for the revolutionary class interest of the wage workers. Its essence lies in its determination to concentrate the workers in a revolutionary organization that will never swerve until it has accomplished what it promises—the emancipation of the working class from exploitation and oppression; that will be satisfied with nothing but substantial results; that cannot be turned from its path by either the brutal or the insidious tactics of capitalism, neither by terrorism nor by deceptive concessions or treachery. The essence of the S. L. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that any but a clear-aimed revolutionary movement must be abortive; that, therefore, all interests or influences antagonistic to the revolutionary must be eliminated from the organization of the working class, and that only in so far as the organization has become completely emancipated from all such influences is it making any genuine and secure progress.

If ever the Socialist Labor Party organization should fall into the hands of an administration that did not represent its revolutionary essence, but was antagonistic to it, no degree of technical regularity would make such a thing the genuine Socialist Labor Party. In such a case the spirit of our movement would require the Party to contemptuously kick aside the kangaroo posing in the stolen lion's skin; or promptly supplant the "regular" fraud by an administration loyal to the revolutionary essence of our movement, and thus insure the continuance of its uncompromising course.

Even in such a case there would be no demoralization. A clear-aimed revolutionary movement is not demoralized because its official machinery is tampered with. Otherwise it would be at the mercy of the ruling class that may, through tricky election laws and other abuse of power, pack with its agents the administration of any labor party.

In such a case there would unavoidably be some temporary disorder, and that might make the holding of an immediate convention necessary, not to "restore peace" with those who had sought to sidetrack the Party. No, the purpose would, on the contrary, be to consolidate the membership more thoroughly in the determination to resist all attempts at diverting the movement from its true course.

The experience of the Party in the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy does not present any conditions that justify the calling of a special convention. The conspirators did not only fail in their main purpose—the derailing of the Party from its straight revolutionary lines, but they could not even produce disorder. The Party machinery has continued in the hands of the regularly constituted administrators, the affairs of the Party have continued to be orderly conducted; the Party's principles have continued to be fully upheld. The Party has continued intact, both in its organized form and in its revolutionary essence.

Where, then, is the "disorder?"

In an editorial published by the "Class Struggle," in explanation of the motion of Section San Francisco, this statement occurs: "There is a double-headed national organization and two national organs bearing the same name. Whatever your opinion or mine may be as to which is right or wrong, the fact remains that some Sections recognize one head, some the other, and some neither. . . . . This is chaos and confusion worse confounded."

So, there is chaos because the 'Volkszeitung" conspirators did not immediately collapse after their defeat, but were desperate enough and had means enough—derived from the newspaper property that they stole from the Party—to set up an opposition outfit, and, because they got "some" Sections to recognize that outfit!

Section San Francisco does not claim that the said "some" Sections were justified in recognizing the opposition outfit; in fact, the Section has admitted that they were not, since it has not joined them itself.

No Section could be in doubt as to the fact that the National Executive Committee, regularly elected in March, 1899, fully represents the Party's will, or as to the purpose of the "Volkszeitung" being to overthrow the Party's will both in the matter of the Party press and of the Party policy. This was made perfectly clear by the very first acts of the pretenders—their attacks on the Party's trade union policy and their support of the "Volkszeitung" corporation in its lawsuit for the absolute ownership of THE PEOPLE.

Sections that could be led to recognize a set of pretenders, whose purposes were so manifestly hostile to the Party cannot be considered as reliable contingents of the Socialist Army. Those who did so, gave their support to the enemies of the Party, and may be presumed to have done so because they sympathized with the purposes of those enemies. This presumption is indeed the only possible explanation for their readiness to accept the claim of regularity for the proceedings of the Bowery meeting on July 10th, a claim of the absurdity of which one glance at the Party's constitution should have satisfied them.

Section San Francisco does not claim that the number of Sections recognizing the "Volkszeitung's" party outfit is large. Those who have followed the Party press know that it is not. It is impossible that it should be large. If those who sympathize with the conspirators in their antagonism for our uncompromising, revolutionary tactics constituted a strong minority in the Party, these tactics would not have been pursued as aggressively as they were, the Party would not be what it is.

The alleged "disorder," "chaos" and "confusion" resolve themselves into this: There was in New York a minority element, moved by interests and influences utterly irreconcilable with the very essence of our movement. That element became more and more rebellious against the Party's policy; it sought to prevent the Party from living up to that policy; it was an element of discord and disorder while it was in the Party. It sought to get control of the Party for the purpose of overturning its policy. After failing in accomplishing this by regular methods, it attempted to do so by the illegal and violent plan carried out on July 10th, and since by utterly ignoring the provisions of the constitution applicable to the case. Their plan failed again, and the discordant element was landed outside of the Party. In New York the previously divided house was restored to order. The element of disorder, having failed to capture the house of the Party, set up its own house; it could do so because of its stolen hold on the Party's newspaper property.

There were in a few other cities of the United States elements also moved by influences and interests irreconcilable with the Party's uncompromising tactics. The circumstance that the New York conspirators had been able to set up an opposition home, fitted out in imitation of the Party, served those other discordant elements as a pretext to refuse recognition of the regular Party house, and show their true colors in open rebellion against the Party policy that had ever been intolerable to them.

The "disruption" that had taken place is the separation of discordant elements from the Party. The Party has got rid of much disorder that existed in its ranks, and the path has been cleared for marching ahead in a more than ever aggressive and unshakably solid revolutionary phalanx.

We find it quite natural that the "Volkseitung" conspirators should very much dislike to see the Party proceed on its way, without being disconcerted by their futile ambush. They must wish the Party to show the effects of their attack. Having failed to vanquish it, they must wish it to appear weakened.

It is natural for them to exaggerate the injury they have done. And those who speak, as Section San Francisco does, of the Party as being in a state of disorder, confusion, chaos, play into the hands of the conspirators. The eagerness of the latter to make use of the San Francisco proposition is significant.

We urge upon the members the importance of showing firmness in dealing with this situation. It would be offering a premium for schemers and traitors if the impression should go forth that any desperate gang of such may at any time—even in the height of a campaign—throw the Party into hysterics, cause it to exhaust its resources and bring its work to a standstill.

The National Executive Committee, although it could have, under the constitution, insisted that both time and place of the proposed convention be treated separately, conclued to treat the matter as a special proposition and to submit it to the membership, stating the reasons why such a convention is not in the interest of the Party and why the proposition should not be sustained; the committee did so, believing that the bulk of the Party's membership is neither hysterical, nor at a loss to understand and size up the situation at this late day.

The San Francisco proposition resolves itself into three distinct points to be voted upon, as follows:

1. Shall a special national convention be held?

2. Shall such convention be held in the city of Chicago, Ill.?

3. Shall such convention be held not later than November 1, 1899?

This vote shall close on the 10th day of October, 1899. Reports must be in on or before that day, so that the full result can be published in the issue of THE PEOPLE dated October 15th.

The reports will be published successively as they come in each week, and thus give indications as to how the vote is running.

Reports must be made in figures on special voting blanks that will be sent to every Section.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary,
61 Beekman street,
New York City.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, N. Y.:
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1223 Madison avenue.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters, Calumet Building, Church street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Serrer, 218 Nash street.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
J. T. Petersen, 122 3rd street.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 455 W. 19th street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
C. A. Danielson, 161 18th street, s. s.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
TROY, N. Y.:
John Barnivill, 507 Second street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frieseme, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 432 Lyncoln street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 5.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.

THE CRUSHING TIDAL WAVE.

The Masters—the rank and file—are being heard; and in unmistakable notes, too; and through the regular channels, besides.

On last Wednesday, the 6th instant, by noon, 18 additional Party organizations added their strength to the tidal wave that now drowns the recent foul reactionary conspiracy against the Class-Conscious Movement of the Proletariat in America.

STATE COMMITTEES.
California.
Colorado.
Indiana.
Kansas.
Maryland (State Convention.)
Massachusetts.
Minnesota.
Michigan.
Missouri.
New Jersey.
New York.
Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
Texas.
Virginia.
Washington.

ALABAMA,
Section Birmingham.

ARIZONA,
Section Phœnix.

CALIFORNIA,
Section Los Angeles.
Section Arroyo Grande.
Section Lompoc.
Section Santa Clara County,
Section Vallejo.
Section Watsonville.

COLORADO,
Section Denver.
Section Grand Junction.
Section Leadville.
Section Montrose.
Section Olathe.
Section Ouray.
Section Pueblo.
Section Rockvale.
Section Russel Gulch.
Section Williamsburg.

CONNECTICUT,
Section Bridgeport.
Section Hartford.
Section Milford.
Section New Britain.
Section New Haven.
Section New London.
Section Rockville (American).
Section Rockville (German).
Section South Norwalk.
Section Stamford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Section Washington.

ILLINOIS,
Section Collinsville.
Section East St. Louis.
Section Glen Carbon.
Section Jacksonville.
Section Peoria.

INDIANA,
Section Indianapolis.
Section Muncie.
Section Richmond.

KANSAS,
Section Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY,
Section Louisville.
Section Newport.

MARYLAND.
Section Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS,
Section Boston.
Section Cambridge.
Section Chelsea.
Section Everett.
Section Fall River.
Section Haverhill.
Section Holyoke.
Section Lawrence.
Section Lynn.
Section Medford.
Section New Bedford.
Section Peabody.
Section Salem.
Section Somerville.
Section Stoneham.
Section Taunton.
Section Woburn.

MICHIGAN,
Section Detroit.
Section Holland.

MINNESOTA,
Section Duluth.
Section Minneapolis.
Section St. Paul.
Section West Superior.

MISSOURI,
Section St. Louis.

NEBRASKA,
Section Lincoln.
Section Omaha.

NEW JERSEY,
Section Essex County.
Section Hudson County.
Section Passaic County.
Section Sussex County.

NEW YORK,
Section Albany.
Section Auburn (American and German branches).
Section Batavia.
Section Buffalo.
Section College Point.
Section Gloversville.
Section Greater New York.
Section Mt. Kisko.
Section Newburg.
Section Oneonta.
Section Peekskill.
Section Pleasantville.
Section Poughkeepsie.
Section Richmond Borough (located in Greater New York).
Section Schenectady.
Section Sing Sing.
Section Onandaga County (Syracuse).
Section Tarrytown.
Section Troy.
Section Utica.
Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York).
Section Yonkers.

OHIO,
Section Akron.
Section Butler.
Section Canton.
Section Cincinnati.
Section Columbus.
Section Dayton.
Section Glouster.
Section Lima.
Section Massillon.
Section Shawnee.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Section Allentown.
Section Bethlehem.
Section Blythesdale.
Section Braddock (German).
Section Braddock (American).
Section Buena Vista.
Section Dubois.
Section Erie (German).
Section Fayette City.
Section Figart.
Section Grove City.
Section Homestead.
Section Houtzdale.
Section Jeannette.
Section McKeesport.
Section Pittsburg.
Section Roscoe.
Section Shenandoah.
Section Stoneboro.
Section Sutersville.
Section West Newton.
Section Yohogany.

RHODE ISLAND,
Section Burrilville.
Section Central Falls.
Section Cumberland.
Section Pawtucket.
Section Providence.
Section Woonsocket.

TEXAS,
Section Austin.
Section El Paso.
Section San Antonio.

VERMONT,
Section Barre (American).
Section Barre (Italian).

VIRGINIA,
Section Newport News.
Section Richmond.
Section Roanoke.

WASHINGTON,
Section Pasco.
Section Seattle.
Section Spokane.
Section Tacoma.
Section Whatcom.
Section Woolley.

WISCONSIN,
Section Milwaukee.
Section Sheboygan.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of September 5th, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work, and excused, Keep. Financial report for week ending September 2nd showed receipts $90.58; expenditures (including bill for Almanac supplement), $306.05.

B. F. Keinard reported about his work in Ohio. He finds the Sections of the State loyal to the Party, had good meetings in many places visited, and reported also about the work of reorganization in Cleveland, the reorganized Section starting with 58 members. The Ohio State Committee reported the result of the general vote ordered by it on the action of the joint Section meeting, at which a majority voted to recognize the Kangaroo committee. Results show that even in the city of Cleveland the Kangaroos were beaten on the general vote by a majority of ten, while in the State outside of Cleveland, they had but very few votes. Secretary reported to have had a conference with Comrade Max Forker, who had come down from Buffalo for a few days. Forker suggested the advisability to issue a separate edition of the Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung, distinct from the local issue, from which purely local features are eliminated and Party features substituted, and that a contract be made with the Association guaranteeing Party control over this issue. Contract submitted and approved. Copy ordered sent to Buffalo.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., sent word, in the form o fa resolution, to the effect that at last Section meeting the stand taken previously in recognizing the Kangaroo committee had been rescinded. Section Milwaukee, Wis., sent resolutions favoring special national convention as proposed by San Francisco, and refusing to submit the general vote to its members. The Section has been notified that a Section has no right to disfranchise any one of its members; that its only function in a general vote is that of a conveyor of the vote to its members, and that it must give its members a chance to cast their votes if they wish. Gloversville, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., reported similar action, and are to be notified in the same manner; the latter Section, in a resolution, setting up the claim that the National Executive Committee has no right to submit any question to a general vote, nor to suspend any Section. The Section being rather young in the Party, evidently is not aware that, ever since the existence of the Party, the National Executive Committee has always submitted to a general vote questions of such weight, as it did not care to itself decide; and that, likewise, Sections have been suspended when they took a treasonable stand against the Party.

Charters were granted to: Norwich and Sidney, N. Y.; Cleveland and Collinwood, Ohio; Priceburg, Pa.

The following Sections reported vote on Board of Appeals and Cleveland matter: Lincoln, Neb.; Muncie, Ind.; Sutersville, Blythesdale, Jeannette, Figart, Fayette City, McKeesport and eWst Newton, Pa.; Seattle, Tacoma and Whatcom, Wash.; Akron, Ohio; Peekskill and Albany, N. Y.; Passaic County, N. J.; Peabody, Taunton and Medford, Mass.; East St. Louis, Mo.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn.; West Superior, Wis.; Richmond and Roanoke, Va.; Russell Guich, Colo., casting a total of 392 votes in favor and 28 against the questions submitted. With the figures reported before, this makes a grand total of 1350 for and 61 against. The following Sections reported their vote on Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers amendment: Figart, Pa., 7 for, none against; Richmond, Ind., none for, 5 against; Sutersville, Pa., 9 for, none against; Duluth, Minn., 12 for, none against; Woonsocket, R. I., 5 and 7 for, none against; Richmond, Va., 9 for, none against; Birmingham, Ala., 12 for, none against.

Sections Lincoln, Neb.; Duluth, Minn.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Richmond, Va., reported their vote for Daniel De Leon, delegate to Alliance Convention, with 64 for, none against.

J. J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

YONKERS.

Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in the City of Yonkers, for the purpose of nominating or electing County and Assembly delegates and city officers, will be held on Friday, Sept. 8th, in all the 7 wards comprising the city, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., as follows: 1st Ward, at Riverdale avenue; 2d Ward, at 36 No. B'way; 3rd Ward, at 14 Cottage Place; 4th Ward, at 19 Washington st.; 5th Ward, at 45 Oak street; 6th Ward, at 88 Ashburton avenue; 7th Ward, at Schwarzman's Saw Mill, River Road.

By order of the Campaign Committee of the S. L. P. of the city of Yonkers,
M. KOWARSKY, Organizer.

A HALL FOR HOMESTEAD.

Section Homestead will run a picnic on Sunday, September 17th, to raise money for furnishing its hall. We have been six months in the field, have accumulated a little library, are taking in new members and are solid with the party in the present trouble.

Sections in and around Pittsburg should give us a lift by visiting on September 17th. Comrade John R. Root will speak for us on the occasion.

JAMES LAWRY, Organizer.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals, Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, New York. Business meeting every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 523 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 48 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 30th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 106th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

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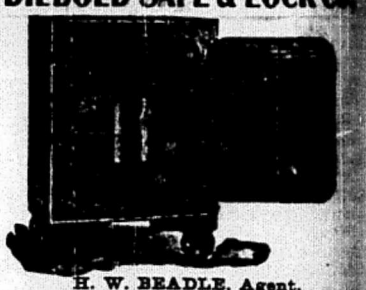

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